

Win the War

## The Chicago Daily Tribune

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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF  
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

\* \* PRICE TWO CENTS.

## FIVE DAY SHUTDOWN!

600,000 TO BE  
IDLE HERE ON  
WORKLESS DAYSFactory Employees  
and Shops Are Hit  
the Hardest.

First news of the Garfield coal curtailment order began to pop in Chicago late yesterday afternoon. By mid-evening all its provisions were made known and estimates of its effect upon the people of this region became possible.

Probably more than 600,000 working men and women will participate directly in the enforced holidays ahead. Nearly 350,000 of these are employed by the manufacturing industries which will be closed for the next five days and on the succeeding nine Mondays.

## in the City's Stores.

Another 50,000 are employed in the big State street stores and other loop retail establishments and 100,000 in the office buildings, which will be heaviest for ten Mondays. The stores and office buildings will not, however, be affected during the five day period, except next Monday.

Moreover, thousands also will be released from outlying business centers, the theaters, the shops, and the saloons.

## 600,000 Out of Work.

Altogether the estimate of 600,000 out of work in Chicago on the ten Mondays is regarded as conservative. The natural effect on the remainder of the population is expected to make the ten Mondays literally repetitions of the adjacent Sundays.

How many of the workers subjected to the extra days off will be paid during their idleness depends upon future responses to the plea of the national government that pay rolls be continued in force throughout the curtailment period. For the most part replies to this question were postponed for further consideration.

## Order Does Not Hit Schools.

The order does not include schools—public and private. They are kept open as usual, but the local coal administration and Superintendent Shoop both stated last night that probably the schools will be closed here on the ten Mondays. As a matter of fact, the public schools are now closed for the whole of this week, as a result of the blizzard and coal shortage.

On heaviest Mondays the services on street cars, elevated lines, and suburban roads will be on Sunday schedule.

Saloons—for the most part—and many restaurants where liquor is served during the day will be heaviest. It was stated last night on behalf of the saloons that all those in Chicago would observe Sunday schedule—which means, presumably, that they will be dry on the ten Mondays.

## The Financial Results.

The financial results of the big shutdown order were discussed widely. The wages of the industrial plant employees alone amount approximately \$1,500,000 a day and there were some estimates that the pay of other persons removed from work for the Mon-

What the Coal Order Means  
to People's Life and Customs**FACTORIES**—No plant shall use fuel from Jan. 18 to Jan. 22, inclusive, or on any of the nine succeeding Mondays, except where continuous operation is necessary to avoid serious injury to plant or contents. Manufacturers of perishable food-stuffs and public service corporations are exempt from the order.**STORES**—Including department stores, all must remain unheated on the ten Mondays specified, except groceries, bakeries and butcher shops, which can maintain heat until 12 o'clock, noon. Drug stores can be heated all day. No stores will close during the first five "no heat" days except on next Monday.**OFFICE BUILDINGS**—Shall not be heated on fuelless Mondays. Banking and trust company offices and quarters used by governmental agencies, transportation companies, fuel distributing firms, physicians and dentists are exempted.**NEWSPAPERS**—Not required to suspend publication. Not affected by the five day holiday order except next Monday. On that day and the nine succeeding Mondays papers may issue on holiday schedule; those accustomed to no issue on national holidays may print one edition; others the usual schedule.**SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES**—Schools will not be affected. The needs are prior under paragraph (F) of order. Churches are affected only one day, next Sunday. If they have no coal they cannot get it unless there is a surplus over needs of prior classes. If they have coal they will not need to close. It is planned by the school board, however, to close the schools for the ten fuelless Mondays.**AMUSEMENTS**—No shows on the ten Mondays. The "no heat" order will affect about twenty-five regular theaters, 400 moving picture houses, all dance halls, billiard rooms and other places of entertainment, for the ten Mondays specified.**TRANSPORTATION**—All elevated, surface and suburban lines will be operated on reduced Sunday schedules for ten Mondays.**SALOONS**—The order as it appears to Chicago's 6,000 saloons will result in two dry days a week, Sunday and Monday, for ten weeks.SALOONS PLAN TO  
CLOSE; HOTELS  
WILL ASK RULINGManagers See No Saving  
by Shutting Their  
Dining Rooms.

Chicago's "dry" movement received an unlooked for ally in the order of the fuel administrator and the following mild paragraph roused much speculation last night among hotelmen, restaurant managers, and saloon owners.

"On the above specified Mondays no fuel shall be burned for the purpose of heating rooms or buildings in which liquor is sold on those days."

Under the ruling of the fuel administrator, restaurants and saloons, it appears, must stop the sale of liquor on Mondays, or go cold. But the question of liquor sales in hotels remains a moot point, saloon on the whole preferring to think that their position of purveyors to the traveling public entitles them to a special construction of the order. Manager Burke of the Congress said a ruling will be sought.

The brewers and the retail liquor dealers will not make any resistance to the Garfield order but will "go along to the limit," William G. Legner said. The brewers hope to keep their vats at a certain temperature.

OTHER NATIONS,  
WAR TORN, NOT  
UNDER FUEL BAN

New York, Jan. 16.—The world will say tomorrow:

"Even Italy, which depends for fuel upon the scanty supply of coal doled out by Great Britain and the United States, has never undertaken to close down its industries in order to save coal. Nor has France, where the fuel problem has been acute from the beginning of the war."

"That wild experiment in economic lunacy, worthy of a Bolshevik government, has been reserved for the United States which has more fuel than any other belligerent, and a system of transportation that is inadequate to every necessity if it is properly used."

John Masefield, the English poet who has arrived in America, said that last winter London went through a very severe coal shortage, similar to that which New York is now experiencing. When asked what the Londoners did to meet the situation he said: "We did without."

See page 2, column 2.

## THE WAR

Documents seized in Rome show Caillaux plotted to become dictator of France, expel deputies, and make peace with Germany. Washington makes public German messages showing plots with Caillaux.

Rome claims repulse of Austrian attacks against captured positions near Monte Asolone and on lower Po.

Four shots fired at Lenin miss; Russia sends ultimatum to Roumania carrying threat of war.

Paris reports capture of forty Germans in raid and lively artillery duel in Alsace.

Berlin asserts new Italian attack south of Monte Fontana Secca failed.

## THE WEATHER.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1918.

Sunrise, 7:15; sunset, 4:45. Moon sets at

Cloudy and violent.

Partly cloudy and continues cold.

Thursday, probably

snow flurries; cooler

and cold, fresh

northwest winds.

Friday, partly cloudy

Thursday, probably

snow flurries; cooler

and cold, fresh

northwest winds.

Saturday, mostly cloudy

Sunday, mostly cloudy

Monday, mostly cloudy

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Thursday, mostly cloudy

convined that only for such a drastic step the people soon would be suffering acutely from lack of fuel, if not dying by the thousand of exposure and disease incident thereto.

The administration acted only when it became apparent that coal was almost exhausted in many localities and that the railroads are recovering from the blizzards so slowly that a greatly increased fuel supply cannot be assured for some time.

#### Give Time for Action.

When the restrictive order was first announced it was timed to go into operation at midnight tonight, closing all but the expected industries tomorrow.

The operation of the order was then delayed twenty-four hours owing to the widespread confusion that would result from placing such sweeping regulations in effect without advance notice.

If the order had continued operative tomorrow millions of factory workers would have gone to work as usual in the morning only to be turned back home. It would have been impossible to explain this. By setting the order back twenty-four hours an opportunity is given for factory heads to inform employees as to the holidays.

#### Increase's Output of Coal.

Inclusion of war industries among those to which fuel will be denied caused some surprise, but fuel officials explained that war plants have been producing so much more material than the transportation systems can handle that no serious effects will be felt.

War supplies manufactured for export have moved to seaboard faster, than ships can move them.

An exception is made in the case of shipbuilding plants, because of the great need for vessels to move supplies already ready for shipment overseas.

Fuel administration officials will make an effort to increase production at the coal mines during the period that other business is suspended. Mines under contract to supply industries shut down will be directed in supplementary orders to send their output elsewhere. Coal loaded and on its way to these industries will be diverted.

#### McAdoo May Order Embargo.

The order is expected to go far toward clearing choked and congested railroad tracks and terminals. It was decided tonight only that Secretary McAdoo, director general of railroads, might declare a rail embargo against the shipment of the products of plants closed down if necessary further to relieve the roads.

Officials forecast that the German government might distort and make much of the order to improve the morale of the German people, but they said this danger was negligible when compared with that of permitting the fuel situation to continue unimproved.

#### CHARITY HEADS FEAR EFFECT OF MANY HOLIDAYS

Heads of Chicago charitable organizations last night greeted Secretary Garfield's order with considerable trepidation. All said that funds were lacking to help employees of plants whose pay may be canceled during the five day tump of industry, and fear was expressed that considerable suffering will result.

Eugene T. Liles, general superintendent of the United Charities, said the organization would go right ahead and help all in actual need, but that no particular steps would be taken to meet the emergency until a crisis develops.

Lieut. Col. Emil Marcusen of the Salvation army was astounded at the news and declared the government should have given at least a week's notice.

"The poor will suffer terribly," he said, "and we will be powerless to go to their help unless a huge fund is subscribed for the work."

Hugo M. Friend, president of the Young Men's Jewish Institute, declared his organization had no funds on hand. The Associated Jewish Charities, he said, probably would come to the front.

#### St. Louis Industrial Region Staggered by Fuel Order

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.—[Special]—Staggered by the suddenness of the government's industrial suspension order which will cost employers hundreds of thousands of dollars, and will wipe out profits totally, the six thousand manufacturers in the St. Louis industrial region of Illinois today pledged implicit obedience to the man-made order. The order will throw probably 50,000 employees out of work in the nearby Illinois industrial district during the specified suspension days.

#### Cotton Manufacturer Calls Order Outrageous

Boston, Mass., Jan. 16.—William F. Garcelon, connected with the Arkwright club, which includes in its membership the greater number of the cotton manufacturers of New England, tonight said of the fuel administrator's order:

"I think it is outrageous, and no business man with a proper conception of economic and industrial conditions would issue such an order."

"I believe the whole plan is economically wrong and that it will be bitterly resented by the business men of the country."

#### Save 40,000 Tons of Coal at Fall River Factories

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 16.—The closing of the cotton mills here in accordance with the order of the national fuel administration will mean a saving of from \$35,000 to \$40,000 per day in coal and a loss in wages to employees of approximately \$1,000,000, according to estimates of manufacturers tonight.

#### Cincinnati to Shut Down More than 2,000 Factories

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 16.—More than 2,000 manufacturing plants in industrial Cincinnati will close down Friday in compliance with the orders of the United States government issued by fuel Administrator Garfield.

## \$1,500,000 DAILY CUT IN FACTORY WAGES IN CITY

### Manufacturers' Association Figures Big Loss on Pay Roll.

While only rough estimates could be made concerning the effect of the coal conservation order, officials of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association were of the opinion that the number of industrial plant employees thrown out of work would range from \$50,000 to 400,000 men. John M. Gleann, secretary of the organization, was of the opinion that \$5 a day would be a conservative average wage estimate of the factory workers.

This would mean a loss of wages, he believed, of some \$1,500,000 or more daily in Chicago.

Calculating the loss of manufactured products upon the basis of the total 1917 output, the daily loss for Chicago was estimated at \$8,500,000.

#### Hesitate to Forecast.

Incomplete information concerning the exact scope of the order caused manufacturers to hesitate to voice a forecast as to the number of plants affected. If the exemptions were limited to food manufacturing and public utilities, it was believed that some 12,000 plants would be affected in the state. Of this number Chicago would furnish about 9,000.

No one was prepared to say what the collateral losses would amount to, except that it was agreed that they would run into hundreds of thousands of dollars daily in the city. With the shutting down of the great majority of the manufacturing industries the business of the street car lines, the telephones, and steam railroads would hard hit, it was stated, and the expected result is that many employees would be laid off during the "no work" period.

Business men saw a further loss in retail trading through fear of employing themselves. It seemed doubtful if the great majority of the plant owners would be willing to accept this further burden.

As to Payment of Wages.

As to the payment of wages by manufacturers during the lay off period, factory owners were wary of expressing themselves. It seemed doubtful if the great majority of the plant owners would be willing to accept this further burden.

"Naturally I don't care to be quoted," said one manufacturer, "but it does seem to me that we should be called upon to bear the additional cost of wages. At the present stage there is more than just the loss of production during the idle days. We shall suffer much from the disorganization of our plants and from delays in delivery of products. There may be further orders of a similar nature. If we pay the wages this time we shall be called up to repeat the practice and that would threaten positive ruin."

#### Big Plants Affected.

Among the big plants affected in Chicago are the International Harvester company, the American Can company, Adams & Westlake, the Western Electric company, N. K. Fairbank & Co., the Kellogg Switchboard and Supply company, the Felt & Stewart Manufacturing company, S. Karpen & Bros., the Florsheim Shoe company, Seiss, Schwab & Co., the Griffin Wheel company, James B. Kirk & Co., Hart, Schaffner & Marx, Kuppenheimer, Ed V. Price & Co., the Link Belt company, Adams & Elting, and the Chicago Pressed Steel Car company.

#### PASTORS WONDER HOW COAL ORDER AFFECTS CHURCH

Ministers speculated yesterday on the best course for the churches to pursue in the coal situation.

"While closing the church on Sunday would be feasible, we will do what the government authorizes," said the Rev. Johnston Myers, pastor of Immanuel Baptist church. "We want to win the war and anything necessary we will back up."

The Rev. J. S. Ladd Thomas, pastor of the Austin Methodist Episcopal church, suggested it would be possible for churches to unite in groups instead of having them all keep open and thus keep up worship while reducing coal consumption to the minimum.

"We held our services last Sunday in the Sunday school rooms," said the Rev. John Timothy Stone, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian church, "and we can continue the practice as long as it is necessary."

"Our hands, the hands of the assistant minister, and the hands of the janitorial force, will be held from the pianist," said the Rev. W. C. Covert, pastor of the First Presbyterian church. "I should want a special hearing in my case if an order is issued for closing the churches."

#### SYNAGOGUE WILL CLOSE 2 WEEKS TO SAVE COAL

B'nai Shalom Temple Israel at Fifty-third street and Michigan avenue is to suspend all its activities until Feb. 1, it was decided last night at a joint meeting of the directors of the congregation and the sisterhood.

There will be no services on Friday or Saturday, and all activities at the social center in connection with the temple will also be discontinued. These include Sunday school and meetings of the Infant Aid society, Red Cross unit, and Red Cross knitting unit 222.

A statement given out after the meeting explained that the congregation felt that if it continued its activities it would be using fuel that should be used to heat homes of families with children who need it for their physical welfare.

It was hoped that other congregations would consider the matter.

## THE SITUATION IN THE STEEL MILLS

Great Industries Around Chicago to Be Closed by Fuel Administration Order; 100,000 Idle

Roughly estimated, 100,000 employees of the steel and iron industries in the South Chicago and Calumet district will be affected by the fuel administration's order to close down. In most instances these plants are now closed due to the recent storms and the inability to obtain coal.

#### South Chicago.

In South Chicago it is estimated that 30,000 men are employed in the various plants. Around 20,000 tons of coal is burned daily. These plants employ the following number of men:

Illinois Steel Co. .... 10,000  
Wisconsin Steel Co. .... 2,000  
Bud Products Co. Corp. .... 1,500  
General Furnaces Co. .... 800  
Chicago Shipbuilding Co. .... 2,200  
Columbia Malting Co. .... 1,000  
Interstate Steel & Iron Co. .... 1,100  
Iroquois Iron Co. .... 1,200  
W. C. Ritchie Co. .... 500  
Star & Crescent Mill Co. (four) .... 500  
Pollock, Steel Co. .... 500  
John Mohr & Sons. .... 500

Gary.

It is expected by Gary manufacturers that coal will be received to one-half capacity in a week. There has been some improvement in the storm situation. Coal consumption in the 575 blast furnaces of the Indiana Steel company has been reduced from 12,000 to 1,000 tons daily. Four out of seven blast furnaces are being operated, and only five out of forty-two open hearth furnaces are being operated. All the blast furnaces are closed.

Whiting.

Standard Oil company ..... 3,200  
Sipmico Oil company ..... 2,000  
Whiting Foundry Equipment company ..... 1,200

Hammond.

Simpex Car works ..... 1,500  
W. B. Conkey company ..... 1,000  
Standard Steel Car company ..... 1,500

Hegewisch.

Western Steel Car and Foundry company ..... 2,300  
Ryan Car works ..... 900

Joliet.

The Illinois Steel company's plant, employing 3,600 men, is closed. The Scott street and Rockdale plants of the

## COAL ORDER WILL LAY OFF 600,000 WORKERS HERE

(Continued from first page.)

day "holiday" would come to as much more.

The loss of production by the industrial plants was figured as \$6,500,000 a day, but there was hesitancy to predict the amount of the net loss to mercantile establishments, theaters, saloons, and other places hit by the order. It was explained that it would be impossible to tell how much of Monday's loss would be made up on Tuesday and the other days of the "no work" period.

#### Householder Needn't Worry.

The householder will have little to worry about. In many cases he cannot go to work on the heatless Mondays. He cannot go to the theater, the movies, or the corner saloon. Restaurant service will be limited. About all he will be able to do will be to sit at home and read, take a walk, or shovel snow. His own residence doubtless will be heated. His grocery and drug store will be open and his physician and dentist can keep their offices heated. His bank will be open and his newspaper will be delivered to him.

The only anxiety encountered by interviewers concerned the next five day period during which no coal will be sold to customers except those on the preferred list named by Dr. Garfield. With the shortage acute under normal regulations, it is said there are a number of office buildings and some stores with coal enough on hand for only a day or so.

#### Special Permits.

It will be impossible for such customers to obtain through agents of special relief "to prevent injury to health or injury to property by fire or freezing"—to obtain coal for their needs. Under these circumstances it is feared that some of them will not be able to return to normal conditions at the end of the five day period—that is, next Tuesday morning.

The same provision for special orders for relief, which may be issued by the local fuel administrator, is to be made available to persons who are unable to obtain coal for their needs.

This also affects motion picture theaters, of which there are 400. A meeting of managers will be called today, according to Joseph Hopp, president of the Chicago Motion Picture Theater Managers' association.

#### Problem of Greenhouses.

For this order the owners of greenhouses will be able to burn coal on prohibited days to keep their plants from freezing.

"It is thought that some of them will not be able to return to normal conditions at the end of the five day period—that is, next Tuesday morning.

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**RAILROADS ARE HOPEFUL**

The order apparently was unexpected among railroad men. The snow, they said, was the principal deterrent to the moving of coal, but they were of the view that the situation is rapidly clearing and they will be in a position to move a maximum amount of coal during most of the period of the industrial tie-up.

B. J. Rowe, coal traffic manager of the Illinois Central, explained that the price of coal to the railroads is to be paid by the fuel administration.

"There was a good deal of coal on the tracks when the storm came," he said. "Now those cars are nearing their destinations or are already in, but meanwhile the movement of cars back to the mines and from the mines has been seriously impaired. The worst will come in three days, I should say."

#### Lines Becoming Cleared.

"If the weather remains favorable we may expect a rapid improvement. Really, everything depends on the weather. As it is, we have to run shorter trains, but our lines are now pretty well cleared."

Theron O. Jennings, freight traffic manager of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, said:

"The storm in Indiana set us back again, but things are rapidly clearing. We are getting back into our stride. We have given coal the preference over all other traffic and the situation seems quite hopeful."

There is a question of importance in connection with the part of the order that prohibits coal to be derived from coal manufacturers during the next five days. In some quarters this is interpreted to mean that the manufacturers may not use Commonwealth Edison current even for the purpose of lighting their unheated offices in order to transact pressing business.

I. C. Brings 300 Cars.

The Illinois Central brought in 300 cars, it was announced, of which 200 were unloaded at the South Water street yards and the rest were dropped off at the roundhouse yards at Twenty-sixth street.

It was hoped that other congregations would consider the matter.

It was a more or less general belief that the order will be amplified in

## \$500,000 A DAY LOSS IN WAGES TO DOWNSTATE

Great Industries Around Chicago to Be Closed by Fuel Administration Order; 100,000 Idle

American Steel and Wire company each have coal enough for a month and employ 500 men each. These plants and their employees will be affected:

Joliet Bridge and Iron company ..... 50  
Pratt Malleable Iron company ..... 400  
Joliet Forge company ..... 65  
Bates Machine company ..... 500  
Heggie Boiler works ..... 200

Chicago Heights.

Indiana Locomotive works ..... 1,000

Central Chemical company ..... 300

Buda company ..... 2,500

Harvey.

Aurora.

Aurora Industries affected by Fuel Commissioner Garfield's order include:

Western Wheeled Scraper works, 1,000.

Aurora Automatic Machinery company, 1,000

CITY'S  
WILL GET  
HOLIDAYS

Employees Will Be  
on State  
Alone.

Employees in the re-  
gion in Chicago will be  
closed each Monday  
for weeks. Thirty  
are employees of  
ment stores.  
Received news  
announced last  
yesterday announced  
the government.  
In Chicago will be  
with the government  
it," declared D. F.  
os.

er involved.  
had heard earlier in  
the decree was im-  
arated an estimate of  
ployés it would af-  
alone thirty thou-  
n affected," he as-  
e employés of the  
et stores—Marshall  
Pirie, Scott & Co.,  
store, Rothschild,  
Hillman's, Stevens'.  
In the retail dry  
business scattered  
there are probably

One Firm.  
of Marshall Field &  
order would affect  
that company, in-  
of the wholesale

Carson, Pirie, Scott  
including employés  
partment, 6,500 em-  
pany would have  
ants was prepared  
would be taken re-

STEEL  
U. S. SHIPS

C. Jan. 16.—Re-  
plying enough steel  
ent shipbuilding, to  
program may be en-  
today by J. A.  
of the United States  
and chairman of the  
and Steel Institute's  
He is also Chair-  
ship's board if  
ready to meet any  
make them sa.

Workers Have  
Go but Home

16.—A delegation  
left for Wash-  
protests to President  
order shutting the  
it. This suggest  
tive Tuesday. It  
them that the  
upon the public  
on Monday and no  
home, would be  
in the New York

## U. S. ORDER HALTS STATE PLAN FOR BRIEF SHUTDOWN

Conference Decision Cast  
Aside; Modification  
May Be Asked.

Plans for week end shutdowns or  
some similar method of curtailing the  
use of coal in Chicago and Illinois were  
approaching maturity late yesterday  
afternoon when the Washington news  
began to come in. In two seconds the  
real plans were cast to the winds.

John E. Williams, state fuel administrator,  
had called a conference in the  
library of the State Council of Defense.  
It was attended by representatives of  
every sort of industrial and business  
coal user that could be notified in time  
for the meeting. The Association of  
Commerce, the Illinois Manufacturers'  
association, the State street stores, the  
public schools, and a score of other in-  
terests were represented.

To them Administrator Williams and  
his aids announced their decision that  
there must be two day complete  
shutdowns throughout Illinois—Saturday,  
Sunday, and Monday of this week  
and the same days a week later.

**Too Late to Mourn.**  
"It is necessary," they said, "be-  
cause the present shortage of 500,000  
tons of coal is water that has gone  
over the mill; it can never be recov-  
ered—it's gone forever."

Question after question followed.  
What about the amount of coal re-  
quired to get up high heat after they  
have been allowed to do down? What  
about lumber? What about ships that do not use  
fuel? Should not cold storage houses  
be allowed to create power necessary  
for the ventilation of their stores? Why  
not spread the shutdown over a longer  
period, deducting a few hours from  
each working day?

From some where appeared a strip  
of "broad tape" from a news ticker.  
It announced that summary action had  
been taken in Washington, but the  
statement of the exact action was  
garbled. Some one was sent to the  
office of the Associated Press to verify  
the report. The verification came,  
then another but slightly dif-  
ferent corroboration. Administrator  
Williams, Samuel Insull, president of  
the State Council of Defense, and  
others conferred in whispers.

**May Ask Modification.**  
"In such conferences as we have  
been able to hold here," said Mr. Wil-  
liams, "it seemed to us that the ex-  
periences in Illinois are not so great as  
to call for so much. We have agreed  
that we might take the question up  
with Washington by telephone and see  
if we could not have the order modified  
for Illinois."

"We feel that in six days, such as  
we have proposed, we would make up  
our shortage. In other states the situa-  
tion is more critical and this action  
may be indispensable there."

But Raymond E. Durham, chairman of  
the Cook county committee of the  
fuel administration, had slipped out of  
the room and at this point he returned  
to speak to the chairman. Mr. Wil-  
liams had communicated with Dr. Garfield's office by tele-  
phone and had an announcement to  
make.

"Dr. Garfield's office" was the an-  
nouncement. "says that these  
dispatches are premature. All these mat-  
ters we have been discussing are under  
consideration there and there has been  
no official announcement of any kind.  
An official announcement will be in the  
morning papers and we are not auth-  
orized to make any announcement  
of any sort."

**Hastings to the Rescue.**  
There was some laughter and a lot  
of confusion, but Samuel M. Hastings,  
former president of the Illinois Manu-  
facturers' association, rescued the sit-  
uation.

He moved the passage of a resolu-  
tion proposing that while we regret  
the necessity for this time we shall  
cheerfully comply with the order of  
the government." His motion was  
passed.

As the conference dissolved inter-  
views were refused because of the gen-  
eral haziness as to what actually had  
been done at Washington.

**Many in Attendance.**  
The library was almost filled when  
Mr. Williams called the meeting to order.

"We have summoned you gentlemen  
to consider a very critical situation  
with regard to the coal supply that  
has arisen on account of the recent  
severe storms," said Mr. Williams.

"The storms have curtailed the supply to  
such an extent that the supply that  
will be available for consumption has  
been reduced to 500,000 tons. There  
is considerable coal in railroad yards  
in Chicago, but it is not being un-  
loaded, and the empty cars are not  
going back to the mines. For this reason,  
and also because there has been  
an unusually bad storm lately in the  
western part of the state, the mines  
are not producing as they would under  
normal conditions. That means  
that a week from now the shortage  
will be felt keenly."

**500,000 Tons Lost.**  
"There is no way in which we can  
make good that shortage. We will  
have all we can do to keep pace with  
consumption. The half million tons  
are lost."

"Making up for this shortage is  
to be left upon the consumer, and  
we have called you gentlemen together  
to give us the benefit of your expertise.  
The loss may fall upon the domestic  
consumer, or it may fall on the busi-  
ness concerns. We wish to inflict  
as little injury as possible and hope  
for your cooperation."

Raymond E. Durham, chairman of  
the Cook county committee of the  
fuel administration, was asked by Mr. Wil-  
liams to outline the situation in Chi-  
cago and vicinity.

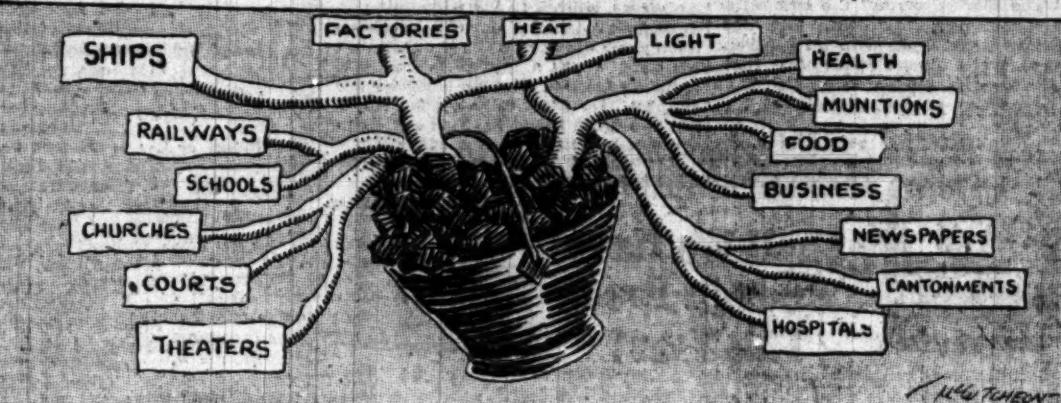
**Situation in Chicago.**  
Mr. Durham said:

"We had plenty of coal when the  
storm struck us and thought we were  
going to get through without serious  
trouble. There are now about 200  
loads of coal in Chicago, but the  
warehouses, that are not available for un-  
loading, because they cannot be  
opened, are short of coal we are  
now using comes direct from the



Carrying coals to New York.

"Alarmed over conditions in America, England sends coal to New York to move ships."—News item.



The Heart that Supplies the Life Blood of the Nation.

## PAPERS CALL ORDER DIRE BLUNDER; URGE PRESIDENT TO REVOKE IT

**P**RESS comment on the coal sau-  
that some one has blundered  
gravely in Washington. In fact, some  
editorial writers say the order is a  
national disaster and call on President  
Wilson to revoke it.

Excerpts from editorials follow:

**NEW YORK TIMES**—We hope the  
president will immediately reconsider  
and revoke Mr. Garfield's astounding  
order suspending the business of the  
country for five days. An invasion of  
the United States by German armies  
is far less calamitous in its effects upon  
our industries and our trade than the  
situation is more critical and this action  
may be indispensable there."

**BOSTON HERALD**—We had hoped  
we should not have to report such  
extreme measures as these, and still  
we hesitate to characterize them as  
unwise or unnecessary, so difficult is it  
for an outsider to know what is going  
on in the background.

**BALTIMORE AMERICAN**—The order  
will startle and astound the country  
and while there had been talk of the  
Monday holiday plan, no such extreme  
measure as this was ever  
dreamed of in the American mind.  
If the administration has made a blunder  
it will be held strictly responsible  
for that blunder.

**NEW YORK SUN**—The fuel adminis-  
trator's order to shut down the greatest  
part of the nation's industries,  
trade, and businesses for a fortnight  
of working days all told is the fruit of  
the inane, criminal starvation of the  
railroads by the government for a genera-  
tion.

**ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT**—  
Fuel Administrator Garfield's drastic  
order issued by Fuel Administrator  
Garfield is the greatest disaster that  
has befallen the United States in this  
war. Unless it is revoked forthwith  
by President Wilson it means the loss  
of hundreds of millions of dollars  
wages and in products, and a general  
collapse of industry that can be nothing  
short of calamitous. Mr. Garfield's  
plan to increase the supply of coal by  
shutting up the United States is an  
act of folly and panic for which there

is no precedent. The order in itself  
is a confession of incompetency.

**BOSTON HERALD**—We had hoped  
we should not have to report such  
extreme measures as these, and still  
we hesitate to characterize them as  
unwise or unnecessary, so difficult is it  
for an outsider to know what is going  
on in the background.

**NEW YORK TIMES**—The order is  
impossible of coherent enforcement.

**NEW YORK TRIBUNE**—The order  
is impossible of coherent enforcement.

**NEW YORK DAILY NEWS**—The order  
is impossible of coherent enforcement.

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# WARN AMERICA UNITY IS ONLY WAY TO VICTORY

**Business Chiefs Say Single Control Is First Solution.**

**[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]**  
Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—[Special.]—Following warnings from the United States Chamber of Commerce of disaster to this country in the war unless mismanagement is corrected and the work centralized, the Senate committee on military affairs today closed its investigation into the ordnance and quartermaster divisions of the war department and got down to consideration of constructive legislation.

After the committee had listened to a stirring appeal from Waddell Catchings, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce war committee, urging creation of a director of munitions to centralize war purchases and also a war cabinet to determine broad questions of war policy, now entirely lacking in the country, it decided to get into action.

#### Chamberlain Urges Unity.

The testimony shows conclusively, Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the committee, said, "that there must be established by this government, and established as soon as possible, a centralized force for control of war purchases."

It is clear to all of us that things cannot go on as they are going.

"Whether the force be created shall be an executive department, a ministry of munitions, or a director of munitions responsible alone to the president remains to be worked out by the committee. But the committee will have a bill to submit to congress to provide for this necessary centralization of war power as soon as possible."

The suggestion was made by the Chamber of Commerce that there should be organized, in addition to a centralized agency for control of munitions, directed by one responsible person, a war cabinet to sit every day in supreme command, under the president, over all government agencies.

#### Report Made by Chamber.

This suggestion was summed up in a report of the war committee of the chamber, read to the military affairs committee by Mr. Catchings. It was as follows:

"If a department of munitions, war industry administrator, or war supply board, with full control over and responsibility for the procurement of munitions and supplies, is established, it is still necessary to provide more complete coordination of the various new organizations and agencies of the government whose separate activities affect the efficient conduct of the war program as a whole."

We believe there should be created one war committee or council which, in other duty than to have constant supervision over and general direction of the work of these administrations and such additional agencies of similar character as may be created from time to time.

Our view is that such a small council should sit continuously, devoting itself to constructive planning and settling conflicts which may arise from time to time between these administrative

## OFFICIAL REPORTS ON ALL WAR FRONTS

### ITALIAN FRONT

**ITALIAN.**  
ROME, Jan. 16.—In the region of Monte Asolo yesterday morning the fighting activity on our lines was lively owing to strong concentrations of fire and attempted enemy counter attacks, which were constantly repulsed, our lines fortunately having been recaptured during the preceding night. In the afternoon the situation became normal again.

There were reconnaissances and lively artillery activity in the eastern sector of the Asiago plateau and on the upper part of the salient of Monte S. Lazzaro.

On Monday night to the east of Capo Siele a fresh counter attack was launched against our positions, but was repulsed, and yesterday the artillery activity on both sides was considerable along the whole coastal region.

#### AVIATION.

There was considerable aerial activity along the front. British aviators brought down three enemy airplanes and our aviators brought down a fourth. Our anti-aircraft batteries accounted for five.

#### GERMAN.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Between the Brenta and Plave rivers there were many lively artillery duels, especially violent in the region of Monte Asolo. The Italians repeated their unsuccessful attacks south of Monte Fontana Secca, but were repulsed.

#### FRENCH FRONT

**FRENCH.**  
PARIS, Jan. 16.—With the exception of a lively artillery duel in Alsace between Thurn and Doller, there was nothing to report in the course of last night.

The number of prisoners taken by the French when they raided the German trenches in the region of Badonviller yesterday totaled forty, including one officer.

#### NIGHT STATEMENT.

There was slight artillery activity along the front. In the region east of St. Die an enemy raid on one of our small posts completely failed.

#### BRITISH.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Early this morning the enemy raided one of our posts

the Plave sector north of Montello the British artillery fire increased.

**AUSTRIAN.**  
VIENNA, Jan. 16.—On the Asiago plateau an enemy advance west of Col Del Rosso was repulsed. East of the Brenta the Italians did not continue their fruitless attacks until afternoon. On the western slope of Monte Pertica the enemy stormed three times against our positions, but his assault broke down under our artillery and machine gun fire with heavy losses.

South of Monte Fontana Secca enemy attempts to attack were suppressed from the very start.

The lower Plave river there were frequent lively artillery duels.

northwest of St. Quentin. Two of our men are missing.

**DAY STATEMENT.**

There is nothing of interest to report on the British front.

#### GERMAN.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht and the German crown prince. At and south of Lens the artillery activity increased. There were encounters in isolated sectors. Southeast of Ornes prisoners were taken.

Front of Grand Duke Albrecht: After artillery preparation lasting several hours French detachments attacked north of Badonviller and penetrated our front trenches for a time. In the upper Vosges our reconnoitering troops brought in prisoners.

#### MACEDONIAN FRONT

**GERMAN.**  
BERLIN, Jan. 16.—There was increased fighting activity in the Corne bend.

**FRENCH.**  
PARIS, Jan. 16.—There were quite spirited artillery actions on both sides at the Corne bend. Enemy patrols were raiding in the Serbian front. There was no event of importance on the rest of the front.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY

**GERMAN.**  
BERLIN, Jan. 16.—On the western slope of Monte Pertica several attacks delivered by the Italians yesterday afternoon failed.

**No Apparent Delays.**

The marine corps, the committee statement says, "has been kept supplied on a daily basis with no apparent delay, while almost two-thirds thousand recruits during the year have been properly housed, clothed, fed, and trained."

It is remarkable that the death

## MARINE CORPS AND NAVY WIN INQUIRY PRAISE

**Unlike Army, They Are  
Commended for Being  
Fit and on Qui Vive.**

rate and sick rate of this enlarged force is less than that at an ordinary barracks in times of peace, while the quality of clothing and supplies has been kept up to the excellent peace time standard."

Gen. Barnett stated that he hoped Congress would do nothing to disrupt the purchasing systems of his corps.

Members of the committee added the information that Gen. Barnett had anticipated war needs by ordering on Feb. 1, two months before the declaration of war, 80,000 pairs of shoes and on Feb. 7 30,000 Lewis machine guns. They also said that the marine corps had the assistance of no "dollar a year" civilians in their purchasing program.

#### Praise for Navy.

Representative Oliver, discussing testimony given by Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction and repair, and Rear Admiral S. Griffin, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, said:

"The committee was impressed with the efficient and expeditious methods employed by these bureaus in handling the many difficult problems suddenly imposed by the war."

"It was shown that extensive preparations had been made by these bureaus before the outbreak of war; that large stores had been accumulated; that repair ships were thoroughly equipped and ready to sail. As a result our destroyer force in the war zone has been able to keep in continuous operation."

**Anheuser's Son-in-Law  
Asks for War Exemption**

**St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 16.—[Special.]**

Joseph M. Dooley, who married Edmee Anheuser, heiress to the Anheuser millions, today filed a claim for exemption from army service on the grounds that he is needed in his home town to help his wife care for their young son, who is dependent on his labor for her support. He asked to be put in class I, but the draft board rejected his claim and put him in division A of class I.

#### No Apparent Delays.

"The marine corps," the committee statement says, "has been kept supplied on a daily basis with no apparent delay, while almost two-thirds thousand recruits during the year have been properly housed, clothed, fed, and trained."

It is remarkable that the death

## IN A CLASS BY ITSELF

### The Stevens Building Restaurant

EIGHTH FLOOR Stevens Building

17 North State Street

Here you receive prompt and courteous service; every dish on our menu is tastefully and appetizingly prepared and our kitchen is one of the cleanest and best equipped in the city.

Whether you come for luncheon or dinner, you are assured of better values than can be found in any other restaurant in America.

Come up today and try the Stevens Special 50c Luncheon.

Served daily from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

#### TODAY'S MENU

CHOICE OF  
Blue Point Cocktail Orange Supreme or Fresh Fruit Cocktail  
Sardine Canape Diable or Canape Verano  
Fresh Shrimp or Fresh Crabmeat Chicken Gumbo a la Creole au Riz  
Cream of Celery and Creations

Sweet Gherkins Garden Radishes Ripe Olives

CHOICE OF  
Broiled Lake Superior Jumbo White Fish, Doris  
Filets of English Sole, Sauce Ravigote  
Baked Red Snapper, Louisiana Fried Silver Perch, Sauce Tartare  
Frog Legs and New York Country Fried Remoulade  
New England Boiled Dinner Capon Cutlets, Fresh Mushroom Sauce, Rachel  
Breast or Leg of Chicken, Brown Bread & Butter  
Braised Short Ribs of Beef, Bourguignon  
Braised Chicken, Special Vegetable Dish  
Roast Lamb, Haricots vert aux Beurre Chicken a la King en Ramkin  
Poached Eggs, Florentine Spaghetti Madame Galli  
Fried Pork Tenderloin, Red Cabbages, Apple Sauce  
Patty of Calf's Sweetbread, Newburg  
Breaded Veal Cutlet, Brussels Sprouts, Provencal  
Grilled Westmoreland Steak, Fresh Mushroom Sauce and Waldorf Salad  
Assorted Cold Meats, Chats Special Salad  
Chicken or Fresh Shrimp Salad, Mayonnaise  
Fresh Fruit Omlette Glace

Bolied, Mashed, Baked or Au Gratin Potatoes

CHOICE OF  
Cherry, Green Apple or Banana Cream Pie  
Pineapple Pudding  
Chocolate Layer or English Walnut Layer Cake  
Baked Apple with Cream  
Preserved Fig, Sherbet, Pudding, Custard, Stewed Apricots  
Orange or Lemon Ice Angel Food or Sponge Cake  
Coffee, Tea, Milk, Buttermilk or Coco

An unusually pleasing musical entertainment during the luncheon and dinner hours gives added zest to your appetite.

From 5 P. M. to 8 P. M. we serve a delicious five course dinner at seventy-five cents per cover.

**The Stevens Building Restaurant**

Is the Most Attractive Eating Place on State Street

## PURE LIFE INSURANCE

Annual Premium Per \$1,000—Whole Life

**Age 40=\$17.80**

Other Ages in Same Proportion

Send today for Booklet—Mailed on Receipt of Address—"Life Insurance Facts"

**MERCHANTS RESERVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**  
5 North La Salle Street, Chicago

Franklin 1133

## Should an Undertaker Advertise?

What is your opinion? For the best answer to this question I will give

### \$100 in Cash

Your letter must be mailed before February 1, 1918, to

**W. A. CUNNINGHAM, Undertaker**  
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Phones—Wentworth 456-457

#### RESORTS AND HOTELS.

Train service to all South and West Point Concourse.

**HOTEL CHAMBERLIN**

OLD FASHIONED HOTEL, Fully Furnished, Bed, Chair, Bath and Entertainment. Write

P. R. D. COOK, 15 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. U. S. West.

Adams Cook & Son, 15 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. U. S. West.

B. & G. 228 S. Clark. Ask Mr. Foster, Con-

son First Scott.

**RIO FESTA HOTEL**

NEW SMYRNA, FLORIDA

Resort, Beach, River, Swimming, Tennis, Golf, etc.

Resort, Swimming, Tennis, Golf, etc.

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**GERMANY CLINGS  
TO PLAN TO KEEP  
RUSSIAN LANDS?****Both Factions Claim Vic-  
tory in Ludendorff-  
Kuehlmann Row.****BULLETIN.****STOCKHOLM, Jan. 16.—The**  
proclamation of Turkestan as an  
autonomous republic allied to the  
federal republic of Russia is an-  
nounced by the Ukraine informa-  
tion bureau.**LONDON, Jan. 16.—There was no**  
definite word either from Berlin or  
Petrogard today throwing new light  
on the crisis in Berlin as affecting  
the Brest-Litovsk peace negotiations.  
The statement of Baron Von dem  
Boschke-Haddenhausen, undersec-  
retary for foreign affairs, that no fresh  
instructions have been sent to the  
German secretary of foreign affairs,  
Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, would  
seem to indicate that there is no intention  
of abdicating from the German party  
of refusing to evacuate all ter-  
ritory occupied in Russia.**Some of the German papers al-  
lance that negotiations have been re-  
sumed at Brest-Litovsk, but there is  
nothing to confirm this statement.****Both Factions Claim Victory.****The press organs of both political**  
groups in Germany claim victory in  
the Von Ludendorff-Von Kuehlmann  
controversy, which may be assumed  
that no important change of  
policy has been made as a result of  
the crown councils. It is even stated  
in some quarters that these councils  
have been more concerned in the pro-  
jected new operations in the west than  
with the political conflicts.**There appears to have been no truth**  
in the rumors that the imperial German  
Chancellor, Count Hertling, was  
in Moscow. The chancellor is in his usual  
health, and it is understood will ad-  
dress the Reichstag on Friday, which is  
the day the constituent assembly is  
scheduled to meet at Petrograd.**Await Assembly Meeting.****The meeting of the constituent as-  
sembly may have an unlooked for effect**  
on Russian affairs and the Brest-Litovsk  
peace negotiations. It is regarded  
as not impossible that Leon Trotsky,  
the Bolshevik foreign minister, may  
make application to the head of the  
Russian delegation at Brest-Litovsk. In  
any case the negotiations are expected  
to mark time, pending the outcome of  
the meeting of the constituent assem-**by.** The Berlin Vorwärts claims that the  
crown council in the German capital  
has brought no change, especially in  
the direction desired by pan-Germans  
of the annexation of a considerable  
portion of Poland to Prussia. Von  
Kuehlmann assumes that the controversy  
has been decided in the lines of the  
conception of the chancellor, who  
stands by his declarations of Nov. 29.**Attempt to Kill Lenin.****PETROGRAD, Jan. 16.—An automo-  
bile carrying Nikolai Lenin, the Bol-  
shevik premier, was fired on Monday  
night. Four shots were fired. Premier  
Lenin was not hurt.****The attempt on the life of Premier**  
Lenin was just outside the hall  
in which he had been addressing 8,000  
of the Red Guard who were going to  
the front. As his automobile swung  
through the crowd four shots flashed  
in the darkness.**One of the bullets missed its mark**  
by only a few inches and the other  
lodged in the hand of a Swedish Social  
ist who was in the automobile. Scores  
of arrests were made.**Ultimate to Roumania.****War on Roumania unless that nation**  
within twenty-four hours release Rus-  
sian officers was threatened in an ulti-  
matum served by the Bolshevik gov-  
ernment today. The Russian ultimatum  
declared:**"We are informed that Roumania**  
surrounded and disarmed the One Hun-

**FAIR AID**  
She's Assisting in Arranging for Patriotic Affair.

**Mrs. George K. Schmidt****SHOW CAILLAUX  
HAD CONSPIRED  
TO BE DICTATOR****Plotted to Depose All the  
Deputies and Make  
Peace.****PARIS, Jan. 16.—A wireless message**  
received here from Rome de-  
clares documents found in the strong  
box of former Premier Caillaux, there-  
show Caillaux planned to assume dicta-  
torial powers if he was made premier  
of France and planned the arrest of  
President Poincaré, Premier Briand,  
and other statesmen.**Caillaux also planned the dissolution**  
of the chamber of deputies, it  
was charged.**Gen. Sarrail was to be appointed**  
commander-in-chief of the French  
armies according to the plans found  
in Rome. Two regiments were to be recruited  
in Corsica, were to be brought to  
Paris under the command of two genera-  
ls, both friends of Caillaux.**Then, after a last military effort,**  
Caillaux planned to submit the ques-  
tion of peace to a popular referendum.**The Caillaux plans included the ref-  
ormation of the French government****with a restrained parliament and the****placing of absolute power in the hands****of a council of state. All foreign am-  
bassadors were to be replaced, also.****Two More Arrests Made.****Louis Loutalot, member of the**  
French chamber of deputies from  
Landes, whose immunity recently was  
suspended in connection with the Caillaux  
case, was arrested this morning.**The news of M. Loutalot's arrest**  
spread quickly, and a crowd which  
gathered to see him leave his resi-  
dence cried: "Down with the traitor!"**He was charged with having been  
an accomplice against Deputy Loutalot**  
and the immunity of the two was  
suspended at the same time by the  
chamber of deputies.**Paul Comby also was arrested to-  
night in connection with the govern-  
ment's investigation of the activities****of former Premier Caillaux at a lun-  
cheon given to Signor Cavalline, an****Italian.****SHOWS GERMAN AID****Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—From**  
its stock of intercepted diplomatic com-  
munications the state department to-  
day published correspondence be-  
tween Count von Bernstorff, former**German ambassador here, and the Ber-  
lin foreign office, showing that former****Premier Caillaux and his name not****mentioned under any circumstances."****The first Bernstorff dispatch con-  
tinued many damaging references to****Caillaux's references to the French****government and warned German news-  
papers against praising him. Another****news notice of the ship on which Caillaux****was sailing from Argentina and****planned its capture by submarine.****Count von Bernstorff****is the text of the mes-  
sage received by Bernstorff.****"I repeat the German ambas-  
sador's words that the controversy****I won't discuss policies of the press."****An official decree issued to the people****of Turkish Armenia and signed by****Nikolai Lenin and other members of****the Bolsheviks says that the govern-  
ment of Peasants and Workmen of****Russia supports the right of Arme-  
nians in Russia and Turkey to the extent****of their complete independence and****the right to decide their own des-  
tiny.****Message by Bernstorff.****Following is the text of the mes-  
sage received by Bernstorff.****"Buenos Aires telegraphed the fol-  
lowing: 'Caillaux had left Buenos****Aires after a short stay and is going****direct to France, evidently on account****of the (now) undecipherable scandal****which he regards as a personal attack****upon himself. He speaks contemptu-  
ously of the president and the rest of****the French government with the ex-  
ception of Briand.'****"He sees through the policy of Eng-  
land perfectly. He does not antici-  
pate the complete overthrow of****France. He sees in the war now a****struggle for existence on the part of****England.****"Although he spoke much of the****failure of the British to make****any progress in the war, he did not****mention the possibility of a peace****negotiation between France and Eng-  
land."****Failure to register will be regarded****as prima facie evidence of espionage****and will carry a mandatory pen-  
alty of imprisonment for the duration of****the war. Bertillon methods will be used****in making a complete and effective****record of all.****FE. 4 TO 9 SET FOR  
REGISTRATION OF  
GERMAN ALIENS****Every German alien more than 14**  
years old, including women, must appear  
at the police station nearest his home  
between Feb. 4 and 9 and register,  
according to orders received from  
Washington yesterday. He must also  
leave a record of his finger prints.**Failure to register will be regarded****as prima facie evidence of espionage****and will carry a mandatory pen-  
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land."**

# The Chicago Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 16, 1847.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1913.

*"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."*

—Stephen Decatur.

## WHAT OF THE AMERICAN FUTURE?

During this week an effort is being made to persuade American people to think of their nation definitely and specifically in the terms of the future. Usually a nation's future has for its constant people an assured benevolence. A strong nation has a destiny. That destiny is good.

This week—Jan. 14 to 20—has been selected by citizens interested in a specific policy as a week for intensive effort to develop national thinking for the future. Is it necessarily benevolent or good?

The policy has a specific object which in itself does not indicate the full purpose. The policy is that of universal military training. The purpose is that of nationalism.

The narrowest significance of universal military training is found in its protective quality. If nothing but protection were involved the perceptor might be willing to let experience teach if nothing else could. But protection is the narrow aspect of the question and its small value.

To understand the larger values it is necessary to observe and understand the direction of powerful currents of thought in the world today. Superficially they might indicate an insistence upon nationalism. Actually these currents seek to destroy it.

The policy of self-definition of nationalities seeks the release of small nationalities submerged in Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and other large empires. It seeks national life for Poles, Bohemians, Finns, Ukrainians, etc. But it seeks national life as a phrase without life.

This policy has claimed strange coadjutors. Our own government, the government of what the Russian radicals hate as democratic bourgeois, holds it along with the Bolsheviks. The Bolsheviks would destroy the American government because it is a bourgeois government. This nation is a stable nation because of what Europe knows as a stable middle class. The Bolsheviks, exponents of the proletariat, would destroy this class. They can deal with the aristocracy, either intellectually or forcefully, but they do not deal with the bourgeoisie. They suppress it. We are not class conscious. We are to be made so.

This proletarian current is sweeping over Europe. It has Russia. It is denationalizing. It concedes the cultural value of nationality, but it would try to find cultural expressions where it had killed the national force which gets expression. We find it here in the L. W. W. This is one denationalizing force and it is strong enough now to have possession of a great nation.

WHEN DEMAGOGY HURTS.

Daniel Willard defined a weakness of nation such as the United States when he said to the Senate investigating committee that a democracy relies upon its methods to raise capable men outside of official life and then refuses to trust them when it has need of them and calls them.

We understand that American genius will not get, except by accident, the development in politics which will satisfy extraordinary national demands. A democracy, particularly a young democracy without caste or class and without a thoroughly respected profession of politics, will not reveal its best genius in politics.

Government will not claim the very best the nation can produce until the nation is in great emergency. Then men of talent and high ability will offer themselves from the fields in which they have been developed. And the nation will distrust them and restrict their usefulness, although it knows that in these men the best talent of the nation is represented.

Democracy has this responsibility to carry. The constant suggestion that men who have used their talents in the individual efforts permitted and encouraged by the scheme of society are, by reason of their success, proved incapable of an unselfish thought or act operated to embarrass or prevent the utilizing of the very men the nation needs.

IN WHICH LAKE GENÉVE'S MAYOR BUSTS INTO PRINT.

[From the world's greatest in Lake Geneva.]

An Open Letter to the Drinking Public and the Dispensers of Liquid Refreshments.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I have it on my mind for ever so long that a public expression of my appreciation of your services, especially your liberal treatment, was due you, and your constituents in me. I have had a second term as such an overwhelming majority. I regard all evidence that I had made an effort at least to give all the same care as the moral condition of the community warranted, and we the wet goods merchants and myself, have worked together very harmlessly to better conditions forced upon us by the weather, the extra good people, with many of whom I am at odds politically speaking. Respectfully,

M. S. W.

REP. LEVER'S reference, in introducing his bill, to "the gormandizing rich," needs qualifying. The rich may, many of them, gormandise in public eating places, but in the home they probably are not more wasteful than people of moderate means. The very poor do not waste, for they have nothing to waste; one reason why the comparatively poor are comparatively poor is that they are not thrifty.

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THE ORDER closing manufacturing plants? Not necessarily what a manufacturing plant is. It is, perhaps, a hive of industry? In that case this Column would have to close.

THE SPELBOUND REPORTER.

Sir: This from the Waterloo Times-Tribune:

"Continuing the exposition of the book of Jonah, Dr. Riley gave a sermon which caused the reporter to forget to take notes, and all sat spellbound oblivious of the passing of the time."

Reminding me of the old chestnut about the reporter sent to the scene of a wreck, who wired his office: "All is confusion. Can learn nothing." W. S.

AS YOU wipe your streaming brow, these stifling days, it is a cheering thought that Explorer Stefansson has discovered another bunch of Arctic islands.

THE AGE OF SHREWDY.

[From the Minneapolis Journal.]

The war department machine, built for peace, has all but broken down under the strain of war. Mr. Baker cannot operate it fast enough and smoothly enough, nor can he make it over into an efficient machine. He hasn't the ability to make it work. The president sooner or later will have to confront the imperative necessity of getting a big man, a really big man, at the job. Meanwhile congress may furnish him the opportunity by approving the Chamberlain plan for a ministry of munitions. That would permit the building of a new machine from the ground up, unfettered by tradition, precedent, or red tape—a real war machine built for business and driven at its utmost capacity and highest speed.

The American people are eager that no more time be wasted, lest the day of grace be snuffed away.

"Too late" is a terrible phrase to be hung about the neck of a great nation upon whom the world is depending for the salvation of free civilization.

A Sharp Discretion.

Curate: "Shame on you for beating up Mike that way! Don't you know you should pray for your enemies?"

Danny: "But he ain't me enemy, father; he's a friend we s'pose."

SWAT the fly.

EVADERS of the food-saving order are mentioned as "the fly in the ointment of the whole situation."

E. L. T.

other words we shall have to save two or three times as much as we have up to the present time.

No one has suffered any particular hardship through a voluntary compliance with the food administration's orders. No one has raised any objection to their propriety or necessity. Opposition to giving these orders the force of law must be construed as a desire to continue to allow the violators the same impunity they have hitherto enjoyed.

## COAL FROM ENGLAND.

"Every power and every resource," the president told congress in December, "is being devoted to win the war."

It now transpires that the English are obliged not only to provide our army in France with essential weapons and munitions, but in the midst of submarine operations are obliged to send coal to the greatest coal producing country in the world in order to move shipping.

It was said before our entrance into the war that Germany would welcome our presence in the war because it would weaken rather than strengthen her enemies.

We are not ready yet to make the humiliating admission, but it is plain that while we have helped financially, morally, and perhaps in some degree on the sea, we are discounting our contribution in other directions. It was humiliating to learn that because of the want of foresight and energy in the war department our allies were compelled to deplete their reserves to supply our troops with machine guns and artillery. But the latest evidence of our inefficiency casts that sorry fact into the shade.

Coal from England, three thousand miles across a submarine infested sea, at the height of the great crisis of the war! Coal from England, three thousand miles away, with the greatest coal deposits yet exploited a few hundred miles away in the snug interior of our own continent.

What a commentary on American efficiency!

Is America learning anything from its present condition? For years the nation has refused to pay heed to the warnings of men or of events. The present government threw all of its weight against preparation for the impending test. And now in the midst of almost daily demonstration of its folly, it remains unshaken in its self-satisfaction.

The sending of coal to America is a disgrace to us. In the world which envies and condemns us it will long pass as proof of the accusation constantly made against us, that our promise is great and our performance small. And this effect will not be lessened by the fact that this failure in action stands out against the sweeping and world heralded utterances of the American president. While he is naming with masterful decision the terms of a world peace, our allies with "every power and every resource" strained to the last throb of the heart are holding back the foe.

Our coal situation, which is not only gravely critical for our allies but serious even for our domestic health and prosperity, is merely one illustration of the stubborn folly which refused through three years of warning to prepare against an approaching catastrophe. If there is reason in the American people they will learn this lesson now while its shame and peril are driven home. If there is reason in our people we shall not permit our government to continue that folly to the imperilment of our future.

THE SECOND POST.

[In which robbery is sternly rebuked.]

Dear Madam: I must let you know that I cast at The Second Post a wide range of abuse at your son, who is a scoundrel.

He is a scoundrel, a thief, a swindler, a scoundrel.

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He is a scoundrel



## FASHION'S BLUE BOOK



BY CORINNE LOWE.

**NEW YORK.**—(Special Correspondent)—I don't dress this year, all I do is sit down. The man who can get the other day. The summer seems to be a drift one. Color is boiled down; jewels are used homeopathically, and if it were not for the evening wraps and the furs it would be a poor old Cinderella of a world.

The above dinner frock of gray vel-

veteen and black lace and jet would have sounded sweet to our ears a few years ago. "All right for a Whistler nocturne or for an old lady to go," we would have scoffed. Now this simple frock of sober color is smart as can be for the matron of five and twenty. For it is true as anything that in order to look fashionable this year we must look like a fog in an underground street.

Blouses meanwhile keep up a little chirp of color. Among imported models handkerchief linen is used chiefly for the tailored specimens and Georgette crepe for the more dressy kinds. Fil tiré, the pet trimming of Paris for lingerie and blouses appears on many of the models.

### How to Keep Your Neck Clean. Keep Your Furs Clean

BY ANTOINETTE DONNELLY.

WAS IT YOU?

"Ouch, but my neck's dirty! From this old fur! I wonder what I am going to do about it!" This from the lady viewing herself in the next mirror.

DIRTY IT WAS!

"Do you ever wipe your fur off?" I asked her. "Do you ever have it cleaned?"

NO! Would that keep my neck clean?" she asks.

"If you take a nice clean towel—preferably a bath towel—and rub it over the fur or the collar of your fur coat every time after you have worn it, and rub it, good and clean, you'll not only succeed in keeping your neck clean but you'll be taking care of your fur as it should be taken care of."

I know a woman who came out this year with a new fur; she has been conscientious for four winters. It is a good set, of course, but too bad this year like brand new. And she tells me she never thinks of setting her furs away at night until she has rubbed off the dirt of the day with a towel!

Then, of course, there is the trick collar which can be trained to serve beneath the fur collar and disappears when its removal.

**MARY JANE:** A GROWING GIRL should not worry about size unless she is tremendously overweight. And even then she often shapes down later on. Drink plenty of water and eat lots of fruit. Sleep well with your windows wide open and play all you can in the open air. I don't really feel a bit worried about you.

What a day it was when these two, engaged to be married for two years, met for the first time! She waited for him, framed in the doorway, wearing the dress which she had worn in the picture that had captured his romantic young heart.

He was disappointed in that meeting. Their lack of physical nearness had added a deeper note of spirituality to the period of their getting acquainted. And this note has made itself felt through many years of happy married life.

R. W.

### Recommend Resinol to that friend with skin trouble

If you have a friend suffering with eczema or other itching, burning eruption, what greater kindness could you do him than to try Resinol?

"Why don't you try Resinol? I know you have experimented with a dozen treatments, but I believe Resinol is different. It does not claim to be a 'cure-all'—simply a soothing healing ointment, free from all harsh drugs, that physicians prescribe widely in just such cases as yours. Do get a jar today."

Resinol Ointment is sold by all druggists.

**WURLITZER**  
for  
**Victrolas**

329-331 S. Wabash Ave.

## Tribune Cook Book

All recipes have been scientifically tested by Miss Eddington with current market materials and are indexed by her.

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

### Baking with a Slow Oven.

On cold winter days perhaps we are prompted to want some beans to cook over night because a heated oven adds some agreeable warmth to the house. Or perhaps we make this preparation for a wheatless day, since beans contain so much of starch, as well as protein, that we can get along without bread, or, at any rate, can make a wheatless brown bread to go with them.

Now beans must be baked in a slow oven, which are infinitely different when baked in too hot an oven. So many different effects can we get with identically the same foods, by baking them in an oven at different temperatures, that it is little wonder that perfectly fine recipes are discarded as failures when the trouble is that the relation between the ingredients of the foods used and heat has not been understood. Too much heat is quite too universally used with proteins and often too little with starch foods, but there are exceptions to all rules and variations according to conditions.

To make the best use of a slow oven in which we are baking beans requires planning. There it is ready to dry out the brown bread we are steaming for five hours. We can dry any stale pieces of bread to be used as rusks or to be grated or rolled for crumbling, for au gratin dishes, etc. We can bake an old fashioned rice pudding, which in rather thin sheet form is equivalent to what the French call a rice cake, and set in squares, cold, as we do coffee cakes.

There are several simple things that are quite universally baked in too hot an oven. Two of these are potatoes, white and sweet, and baked apples. Sweet potatoes baked in a slow oven until they feel like a down cushion to the touch are quite different from the sweet potatoes we sometimes see which have been baked so rapidly that they have a "bone" in the middle, and the flesh adheres so closely to the skin that it is difficult to eat.

Slowly baked the skin of a sweet potato comes off without a shred of the flesh sticking to it. When baked to this stage you must never stick a fork into it for you will waste some of that condensed sweet water. It will run out much after the fashion of the sap of a tree in spring when the bark is wounded by a sausacker. The skin should not be bruised or broken or you will have little taste in your baked potato.

The flesh of such a potato is wet, to taste, rather than meaty, but we are sure that the starch is well cooked and we can tell by the color what has happened to the sugar.

We might talk some more about it, particularly as a substitute for sugar sweetened dishes, but suppose we consider baked apples cooked in the same slow way.

Northern Spies are a good apple to use.

After removing about one-fourth of the skin and the dry blossom, put each apple in a large custard cup top

which it will be rather a close fit and sprinkle on top of it two rounded tea-spoons of sugar and add about two tablespoons of cold water. Bake in a slow oven until tender. When cold, there will more than likely be two spoonfuls of the most delicious juice at the bottom of the cup, although the apple will have absorbed much of the water that was around it when removed from the oven. If the peeled top has a crust turn the apple oven in the cup. Good enough to eat without cream, but neats as well.

Having been informed in various ways that you, dear readers, prefer not to be entirely enlightened as to the plots of the pictures you are to see,

I shall merely suggest to you that in "The Frozen Warning" there are

Spartacus, German, of course. Right

in the midst—rather the midst of Charlotte and her friends—they are seeking

the secret of the character of the

The scenarioist—Robert Morton Lee

and these her various

qualifications, due to personal

and being, bring the idea, has

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# SICK CHILD STIPITATED! AT TONGUE

er! Remove poisons  
the stomach, liver,  
bowels.

ernia Syrup of Fig-  
es, bilious or  
everish.

that all your child,  
laxative should always  
be given.

is out-of-sorts, hau-  
ting, eating and acting  
Mother! if tongue is  
a sure sign that its  
inner cross, irritable,  
restless, and harras-  
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actions, babies, chil-  
dren and for grown-ups  
in bottle. And for a  
60-cent bottle of  
up, or Fig's; then  
by the "California  
Poison." —Advertisement.

At the annual meeting of the Wom-  
en's Athletic Club, which was held on  
Tuesday, Mrs. George W. Dinsdale,  
president, Mrs. A. R. Mac-  
millan, first vice president, and Mrs.  
R. Butler, second vice president, the  
other officers are Mrs. Frank P.  
Graves, recording secretary; Mrs. Jo-  
seph O. Watkins, corresponding secre-  
tary; and Mrs. William Sherman Hay,  
treasurer. The directors are Mrs. Re-  
mington, Mrs. Harry B. Clow, Mrs.  
William C. Pullman, Mrs. George  
Remington, Mrs. Darius Miller, Mrs.  
Winchell, Mrs. William N.  
Purcell, Mrs. D. R. Stack, and Mrs. N.  
Neville Hudson.

H. Gideon Wells of the Amer-  
ican Red Cross commission to Rou-  
mania will give an illustrated lecture  
on "Roumania and the War," fol-  
lowing the dinner at 6:30 o'clock at  
which Dr. Wells will be the guest of

We are going to have a little party  
Saturday and can you come?" reads  
an invitation sent out to the friends of  
Miss Catherine Morchen. The  
party will be held at the residence of  
Robert W. Cooper of 4845 Sheri-  
dan.

Word comes from Smith college that  
Theodore Platt, a senior, has won  
selection by a paper she read before  
the girls' club of the college. Miss  
Marie Conley has been elected secre-  
tary of the class of 1921.

ONE | Last 4 Times  
MATINEE SATURDAY, 12 M. NOON  
COMEDY

FOR CINDERELLA  
DAY NIGHTS—Seats Selling  
IN A NEW COMEDY  
"MADAME SAND"  
NEE. BEST SEATS \$1.50

E. G. CUNNINGHAM  
CUNNINGHAM  
Billiard Exhibition  
Billiard unit  
VAUDEVILLE  
N.Y.—  
KATE ELINORE &  
SAM WILLIAMS  
MATHESON'S  
CONTINUOUS  
VAUDEVILLE  
TOM L. WOHLMAN  
NIGHTS 8 P.M.  
B.R.U.N.

WEDDINGS  
Mrs. Samuel H. Foreman of  
Woodlawn avenue announce the  
engagement of their daughter, Ger-  
trude F. to James Max Hart, son of  
Mr. and Mrs. Max Hart of 4643 Drexel  
avenue.

Announcement is made by Mr. and  
Mrs. Edwin D. Field of 4139 North Kild-  
are avenue of the engagement of their  
daughter, Helen, to Gordon Spencer  
of West Newton avenue.

The Green Bay road opposite the  
Owensville club is the Gade house, a  
brick one that Watson Armour leased  
for several years. This last week there  
have been drifts fifteen feet high on the  
Green Bay road, and more snow on  
the level than the oldest inhabitant  
ever remembers.

The Dewey's in their Georgian brick  
"great house" were fairly comfort-  
able, but the Ralphs' smaller houses, were  
hidden from view and quite snow-  
bound. On the morning of the third day  
of the blizzard Mr. and Mrs. Pool  
dug themselves out, put on snowshoes,  
and, with packs on their backs, made  
their way to Lake Forest village to buy  
food and necessities of life.

On the third day of captivity Mr.  
and Mrs. William Martin rescued them-  
selves from their repulsive brick  
house, way over to the west of the  
Owensville links and down where is in  
a leafy lane and in winter  
after a blizzard like "Farthest  
North" or some other Arctic or Ant-  
arctic scene.

The Martins, being out of coal  
and food and lights and other pleasant  
things, were very pleased to spend the  
week ends with the Ezra Warners.

Mrs. Casey Wed in Kenosha.

Kenosha, Wis., Jan. 16.—(Special)  
Miss Eleanor Casey, daughter of Mr.  
and Mrs. William Casey of Kenosha,  
has married today to Arthur Schmitz.

WEDDINGS

The marriage of Mrs. Elsie Taylor  
and Edward Altheus of Elgin  
at the place last evening at the residence  
of the bride's brother, Dr. Sherman  
of 1945 Oakdale avenue.

\* \* \*

Very Important Notice

On sale today the first records of

JASCHA HEIFETZ

Wonderful Russian Violinist

A Youthful Prodigy

NOTE—Hundreds were disappointed in not hearing him last Sunday when, because of weather conditions, he failed to appear.

Hear Him Today In Your Own Home

Victor Records Only

MARY—Ave Maria (Schubert-Wilhelmj), 12 in. . . . \$1.50

MARY—Scherzo-Tarantelle (Wieniawski), 12 in. . . . 1.50

MARY—Valze Bluetta (Drigo), 10 inch . . . . . 1.00

MARY—Chorus of Dervishes (Beethoven), 10 in. . . . 1.00

There Will Be a Tremendous Demand for These Records

GET YOURS EARLY

GEO. P. BENT COMPANY

214 So. Wabash Ave.

Telephone Harrison 4767

After Burlesque  
"Merry Round"

days & mills in "Merry Round"

## GAVE A \$25,000 NOTE TO MUNDAY ON \$15 A WEEK

**Former Grain Shoveler  
Bares 'High Finance'  
by Banker.**

William M. Carey, cashier of Charles B. Munday's private bank at East Alton, Ill., one of the downstate string that went to smash along with the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, was a star witness yesterday in the Central Trust case hearing before Master in Chancery Louis J. Baham.

Carey was promoted from a grain shoveling job in one of Munday's elevators to the cashier's post in the private bank. He bought twenty shares of La Salle Street bank stock with a note to Munday for \$2,500 when he was getting \$15 a week as cashier and had no other resources.

Tells of \$25,000 Note.

The interesting features of his testimony dealt with a note for \$25,000 that

he said he signed at Munday's request, that later showed up in the La Salle bank records; with Munday's method of doing business through the downstate string of private banks, and culminated with Carey's naïve story of how he had given Munday his official seal of deposit because Munday had told him to and because it was Munday's bank, and he "worked for Munday."

Carey testified that he had been working in the grain elevator business for many years for Munday, sometimes as a grain shoveler, and that he was made cashier of Munday's private bank at East Alton. He was cashier and at one time Munday's only cashier, and on Oct. 21, 1915, he bought twenty shares of stock in the La Salle Street National bank, giving Munday a note for \$2,500 in payment therefor. At that time, Carey said, he had no money and no bank account.

Gave \$25,000 Note.

After he became cashier of the People's bank of East Alton, Carey testified that he had borrowed \$25,000 from the La Salle street bank.

The bank records were introduced to show that the note went into the La Salle Street bank and was renewed on Jan. 25, 1913.

"Was that renewal note genuine?" Mr. Gilbert asked.

"No," said Carey.

"It must have been a forgery then?"

"I could not swear absolutely to its being a forgery, but it was not mine."

**COLD GAUZE SHADDAKE AND GRIP.**  
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets,  
100 to 1000. The only safe "Bromo Quinine." E. W. GROVE'S signature on box. \$0.25—Advertisement.

## SCHOOL RECORDS ARE CENSORED BY SOLID SIX

Another screw was driven in the lid of school board secrecy yesterday. The "solid six" refused to make a record of the activities of the school board minority in the proceedings of the board.

Following an opinion from the school attorney's office, Secretary A. H. Miller announced he would mention in the minutes only the matters which were referred to him by a majority in other words, with the "solid six" unopposed. Resolutions, motions, and other activities of the minority members are not to be recorded, because, according to Mr. Miller's announcement, if they don't pass, they can't really be considered as proceedings.

The new policy was put in operation on the minutes of the last two months, which have been held up until yesterday. Among the things excluded was the minority resolution offering an apology to Judge Landis for the attack of the "solid six" made on the judge.

**U. S. Boat Goes 4,000 Miles  
at Rate of 20 Miles an Hour**

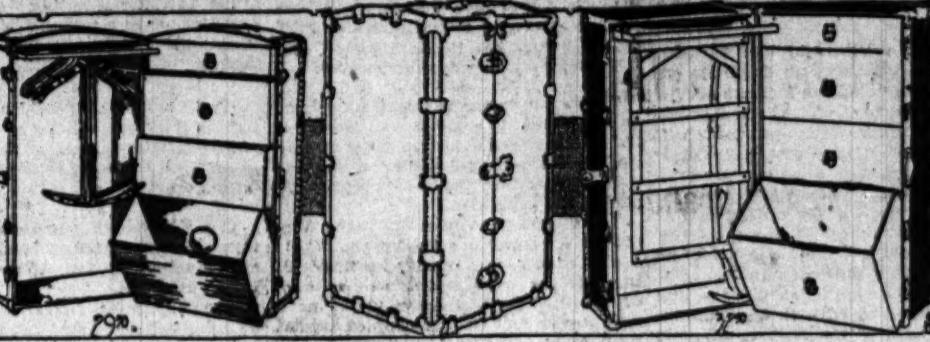
Washington, D. C., Jan. 16.—Four thousand miles at twenty miles an hour—from Mare Island, on the Pacific, through the canal to an Atlantic port—was the recent record set by an American destroyer, the navy department announced today.

## Mandel Brothers

Luggage section, sixth floor

## Wardrobe trunks—timely sale

of extraordinary attractiveness to Florida and California tourists. Two 1918 models specially priced for this occasion:



\$35 wardrobe trunks  
at 29.50

\$40 wardrobe trunks  
at 32.50

The construction and equipment of "Mandel" wardrobe trunks is of an excellence too well known to require lengthy description. These are of vulcanized fiber and in newest models for women and men.

Sixth floor

## Mandel Brothers

Apparel section, fourth floor

In the January clearance: Women's and misses' modish winter apparel regrouped and further reduced:

## Street and afternoon frocks and suits $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ original prices

at \$15      at \$25      at \$35

Splendid assortments of highly desirable suits and dresses of popular fabrics and in styles appropriate for any occasion.

## Women's and misses' winter coats reduced fourth to half

at \$15      at 19.75      at \$35

An extensive variety of modish coats in velour cloths, pom pom, tweeds and novelty cloths, grouped in three lots and reduced for immediate clearance.

The mackinaws

are in the popular large plaids, and have large shawl collars. Double breasted models with half or full belt. Sizes for boys of 6 to 16 years, at 7.75.

Second floor

Juvenile o'coats

in gray or brown mixtures, and blue, green or brown corduroys; pinch back or full belt; elastic or patch pockets; convertible, plain or velvet collar. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8; 7.75.

Chicago set aside itself for a mackinaw as in previous weather because, assert that thousands of miles of city's health is in cold weather does.

Cold weather without the week, according to Forecaster Charles Duriles are predicted temperature is a night. Tomorrow air and cold.

The efforts of school boys who streets will be dry curb drains and Bennett, commissioner issued an app do likewise.

Mr. Bennett has been cleared of the thaw does not quickly drain, believes, not only yards but will health measure. assert that will follow in walkways and pavements.

Garbage

No attempt has collect garbage, in the alleys. The largely in an impasse citizens are appealing to the city to take the trash out of the curb drains and weather department weather for several

Opening of the importance than bugs, however.

The curb trenches are an entire line. One person about feet in an hour, and flat shovel should be easy. It to merely open the

Cold Put

Mr. Bennett has not become satisfied with the snow.

In some districts been met by digging on both sides of the instead of a twenty middle of the street.

Two deaths were of the snow. Henry by a train while on the tracks of the and died shortly. Henry was found ill. W. F. Foster been shoveling snow and when he quite face were frozen.

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Cold Put

Second in the series of the social campaign of the social agencies for home charities during the year.

The Red League, Bureau of Persons Law and Order, Chicago Association of Friends, Juvenile Education League, Howard Association, Ways Home, Pro-Woman's League, Civic Federation, etc.

It is urged by the being sought, to be given each a purpose of the group, a reasonable measure.

More than 500 in the campaign will be represented held on Tuesdays.

Nine robbers, who confessed more the pedestrians, shops, cable stores, and gas stations, followed

and yesterday followed of James L. Williams street, where Michael Green, 441 West St., was found.

After hearing W. Grady brought about Dominick Donato, John Leo Michael Rio, and A. Donato's that at 17

hours and stolen

## Mandel Brothers

Clothing shop, second floor

Boys' suits and mackinaws  
and juvenile overcoats  
in a one-price clearance

at 7.75

The suits with 2 pairs of trousers

full cut and full lined. Suits in brown, green, or fancy mixtures; double or single breasted, with slash or patch pockets, pinch back or full belt. Heavy or medium weight. Sizes for boys of 7 to 17 years.

Clothing of this quality will advance to double the 7.75 price



Second floor

Juvenile o'coats

in gray or brown mixtures, and blue, green or brown corduroys; pinch back or full belt; elastic or patch pockets; convertible, plain or velvet collar. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8; 7.75.

Boys' blouses at 55c  
—special for this sale only

Boys' mothers who appreciate "value" will buy these blouses in dozen lots.



Style with button cuffs; sizes 6 to 16. Second floor

EDUCATIONAL

## DE PAUL UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

Day and Evening Classes

Second Semester Begins Jan. 31st

Courses offered in Bookkeeping, Accounting, Commercial English, Commercial Practice, (Prepares for C. P. A.), Commercial Administration, Business Correspondence, Business Law, French, Commercial French, Advertising, Salesmanship, Merchandise Displays, Public Speaking, Transportation, Psychology, Speeches, Commercial Geography, Economics, Management, International War, T. & T. Procedure, and many other subjects.

Both men and women admitted. All courses commence Jan. 31st. Special Preparatory Department for Good credit in entrance requirements. Good credit in entrance requirements. For catalog, address DEAN, Tower Bldg., 52 Michigan Ave., Chicago.

New Classes Now Forming

Expects instruction in all branches. Principles of Accounting (3 mos.). Cost Accounting (4 mos.). Auditing (4 mos.). New evening classes. We assist graduates secure employment.

Call or Write for Full Particulars

Descriptive Folder, Rates, etc., in quest. Call day or evening or address

Y.M.C.A. SCHOOL OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

15 S. La Salle St., Chicago

EDUCATIONAL

## Learn Accounting

War conditions have created an urgent demand for qualified accountants and auditors. The YMCA School of Commerce offers an opportunity to men and women for making extra money, thus profitable employment in this service.

Both men and women admitted. All courses commence Jan. 31st. Special Preparatory Department for Good credit in entrance requirements. Good credit in entrance requirements. Try the EVENING CLASSES. Public Speaking: progressive, enthusiastic, inspirational. Give the most careful investigation now.

Pattison Kline

20 E. Jackson Blvd. Mar. 7283

FRENCH SPANISH ITALIAN RUSSIAN, ETC.

## The Berlitz School of Languages

12th Floor, Auditorium Tower

Dept. of Education

12th Floor, Auditorium Tower

SECTION TWO.  
GENERAL NEWS,  
SPORTING, MARKETS,  
WANT ADS.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

Win the War

\* \* 11

## CITY MUST KEEP DIGGING OR FACE EPIDEMIC PERIL

Clear Gutters and Drains or Thaw Will Mean a Flood.

Chicago set about yesterday to prepare itself for a January thaw. No thaw is in prospect, according to the weather bureau, but cit. officials assert that there will still have to be thousands of miles of shoveling if the city's health is not endangered when mid-winter does come.

Cold weather will continue throughout the week, according to Assistant Forecaster Charles L. Mitchell. Snow squalls are predicted today and the temperature is expected to drop tonight. Tomorrow is expected to be fair and cold.

The efforts of more than 60,000 school boys who have been clearing streets will be diverted to cleaning out drains and alleys, and Frank I. Bennett, commissioner of public works, has issued an appeal to all citizens to do likewise.

Mr. Bennett has asked that the gutters be cleared of snow so that when the thaw does come the water will be quickly drained. It will prevent, he believes, not only flooded basements and yards but will act as a necessary health measure. The health department asserts that various forms of illness will follow in the wake of slushy sidewalks and pavements.

Garbage Piling Up.

No attempt has been made so far to collect garbage, which is piling up in the alleys. The alleys of the city are largely in an impassable condition, and citizens are appealed to clear them of snow, as they have the streets.

It is believed that the fuel administration's order closing down industry will enable thousands to dig out the curbs, drains and the alleys, as the weather does not have predicted cold weather for several days.

"Opening of the drains is of more importance than the disposal of garbage, however," said Mr. Bennett. "The curb trenches must be continuous, or an entire block may be clogged. One person should be able to dig fifty feet in an hour. All other households and flat dwellers respond, the task would be easy. It will not be enough to merely open the catch basins."

Cold Puts Off Peril.

Mr. Bennett said conditions would not become serious while the temperature is below 40 degrees.

In some districts the situation has been met by digging a 10 foot passage on both sides of the street, at the end of a twenty foot passage in the middle of the street.

Two deaths were reported as a result of the snow. Henry Ward was struck by a train while shoveling snow from the tracks of the Burlington railroad, and died shortly afterward. Hyman Hirsch was found dead in his room, at 1105 West Fourteenth street. He had been shoveling snow all day Tuesday, and when he quit his hands, feet, and face were frozen.

**SOCIAL AGENCIES TO PERFECT PLAN FOR FINANCING**

Second in the series of group meetings of the social agencies included in the campaign of the central council of social agencies for funds to maintain hospitals during the war there will be a gathering of these organizations in the City club tomorrow.

The Red league, Anti-Cruelty society, Bureau of Personal Services, Chicago law and Order league, Citizens' league, Illinois Association of Chicago, Committee of Fifteen, Immigrants' Protective league, Juvenile Protective association, Legal Aid society, Centralized association, Parting of the ways home, Protectors Catholic Woman's league, Illinois Humane society, Civic Federation of Chicago.

It is urged by those in charge that no central fund be sought, but that aid is given each group and that the purpose of the groupings is to achieve greater measure of central support, and of each agency.

More than 500 persons are engaged in the campaign and each set of groups will be represented in meetings to be held on Tuesdays and Fridays until

## NEW WITNESS MAY CLEAR UP MILESMYSTERY

Unnamed Person to Tell of Shooting at Inquest.

Clear Gutters and Drains or Thaw Will Mean a Flood.

## TELL LANDIS THEY DON'T CARE WHO WINS IN THE WAR

"Men Like You Brand All Germans Here," the Judge Cries.

Franz Uhlrich and Elman Hoffman, in America thirty and twenty-five years, respectively, came before Judge Landis yesterday to testify to the peaceable character of John Schrammer, 60 years old, and his son Thomas, who failed to register for the draft. Federal operatives had one word to describe John: "hostile."

"Do you know who wins this war?" asked Charles F. Clyne, United States district attorney, of Uhlrich.

"No," he replied.

"You're not interested?" asked Judge Landis.

"No," replied Uhlrich.

Doesn't Care, Either.

"And you? Do you care if Germany wins?" Hoffman was asked.

"No."

"It makes no difference which wins," said Judge Landis.

"No."

"Can you beat it?" cried the court.

"Are these men the cream of your patriotic friends who can bear witness? It is this kind of man who brands the whole German populace here?" Then turning directly to Hoffman he asked:

"Do you want to go back to Germany? If you do maybe I can help you."

"No," said Hoffman; "I guess I'd stay here." And he walked from the bar with a broad grin upon his face.

"My attorney will do the talking. We have told the coroner and the police the facts. My husband shot himself. I did not kill him."

Lawyer Is Confident.

Robert R. Jampols, a former assistant state's attorney, who has charge of the case for Mrs. Miles, last night reiterated his faith in her innocence.

"Mrs. Miles and her sister are innocent victims. There is no evidence against them," he said. The attorney declared that on account of today's inquest he would postpone efforts to have the widow and her sister released from custody. Later he may institute habeas corpus proceedings.

Mrs. Charles Hines, one of Mrs. Miles' closest friends, also tried to assure the defense attorney that the widow was a murderer. She said that Miles had a violent temper and that he had threatened not only to kill Mrs. Miles but other members of her family.

The revolver with which Miles was killed, or with which he shot himself, was turned over to Coroner Hoffman yesterday by one of his deputies, together with one exploded shell and three unused bullets.

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**Girl Shot by Rejected Suitor, Who Kills Self**

Miss Catherine Tamraz, 17 years old, a pupil of the Waller High school, was shot and dangerously wounded last night by Saul Baba, a Persian artist, who killed himself. Baba lived in the Tamraz house at 119 West Huron street. Miss Tamraz had just returned from church and was talking with Absalom John, also a Persian, when Baba, said to have been a rejected suitor, appeared, drew two revolvers and fired a number of shots.

**Will Discuss Placing of Juvenile Court Wards**

A conference will be held tomorrow afternoon in the office of Peter Reinhard, president of the county board, for the purpose of considering the advisability of placing dependent children, wards of the Juvenile court, in institutions for dependent children other than the Juvenile Detention and Capt. Kupka.

The freemen descended to the tunnel line and dragged the workmen out. Pulmots were applied and the men then taken to the hospital in the fire wagons.

**Accused of Girl's Murder, Negro Is Burned to Death**

Hazlehurst, Miss., Jan. 17. 2 a.m.—A mob of several residents of Hazelhurst took Sim Edwards, a Negro accused of the murder of Vera Willis, 17, from the jail here early today and burned him to death.

Dr. David H. Jones ill at Presbyterian Hospital

Dr. David H. Jones, family pastor for James A. Patten, Evanston millionaire, and pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Evanston, is seriously ill in the Presbyterian hospital.

The budgetmakers learned yesterday that a half day's pay had been taken from the semi-monthly pay checks of all members of the police and fire departments. Some of the members of the traffic squad objected to this and threatened to go on a "strike." Chief of Police Schuetz said he had no objection to this.

The budgetmakers learned yesterday that the faith of Ronald R. Rouse, 1004 East Marquette road, has weathered two court hearings, a couple of divorce suits, and "disobeyances" by the score, as the law provided that an elective official could be suspended or removed during his term in office.

**Hospital in Danger.**

The aldermen considered cutting out the psychopathic laboratory, operated in connection with the municipal court, and last night Rouse was just as confident of the fidelity of his wife, Eva, as ever before.

The divorce suit of Mrs. Elizabeth Waterman against Omer M. Waterman, was on hearing yesterday in Judge Guerin's court. Mrs. Waterman was on the witness stand.

"Have you ever seen your husband and Mrs. Rouse together?" asked Attorney Seymour N. Cohen.

"Yes. On June 4 they lived together at 804 East Sixty-third street."

"Did you inform Mr. Rouse?"

"O. yes. But he didn't believe it."

George Wright, junior, took the stand.

"One day I saw Mrs. Rouse climb the back stairs and just as often Waterman would ascend the front stairs."

This is Mrs. Waterman's second attempt to secure a legal separation. Her separate maintenance suit was dismissed.

**Judges Are Cut.**

The faith of Ronald R. Rouse, 1004 East Marquette road, has weathered two court hearings, a couple of divorce suits, and "disobeyances" by the score, as the law provided that an elective official could be suspended or removed during his term in office.

Mayor Thompson was asked to take up with the school board officials the question of the board paying for the medical and dental inspection maintained by the city in the public schools. This amounts to \$107,000 a year and the aldermen believed the school board should pay the bill.

When the committee adjourned last night it was about half way through Mr. Pike's estimates.

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# GRAIN FUTURES ARE DEPRESSED BY PEACE NEWS

Late Selling Carries Corn  
and Oats Prices to  
Lower Levels.

Peace news was responsible for a late reaction in oats futures yesterday and a lower close. There had been a substantial rally from the early low points, but rumors of impending conferences for the purpose of talking peace brought about a quick reaction and prices finished 1½ to 2½ lower for the day.

Throughout most of the session the market had enjoyed a heavy undertone, the trade being satisfied with the poor shipping outlook and fact that cash oats failed to show strong despite of the continued light receipts. Large elevator interests led the early selling. Commission houses took the offerings on the break and later there was free covering by shorts.

Weather conditions continued to work against a free movement of grain and receipts of oats here yesterday were only 14 cars. The seaboard again reported no clearances of oats and export interests at a minimum. Primary receipts of oats were 407,000 bu, against 634,000 bu a year ago.

## Better Trade in Corn Mart.

A little more interest was displayed in the corn futures market but trade volume was still of small proportions. January corn finished 4½ higher while May was ¾ lower. March corn was also traded in, closing at \$1.25½. Talk that special efforts were going to be made to get corn moved out of the country and the political news from abroad were bearish factors.

Selling was led by Bartlett-Frazier, Linn, Armour, Wagner, and Ware & Hale. The movement of corn remains small because of severe weather, but a rise in futures is expected to bring in good receipts. Arrived here yesterday were only 13 cars. Prices in the sample market were steady. Receipts at primary markets were 568,000 bu, against 1,267,000 bu a year ago.

## Firm Market for Rye.

Rye market was firm, with No. 2 closing at \$1.90 bid. Receipts, 2 cars. Barley was steady. Maltting closed at \$1.42½ to 1.59 and sold at \$1.52½ to 1.58. Feed and mixing quotable at \$1.40 to 1.52, and screenings \$0.90 to \$1.55. latter sold at \$1.25. Receipts, 6 cars.

Timothy seed was quiet. March closed at \$9.10 bid and \$9.25 sellers. Cash lots were \$5.00 to \$5.50. Clover seed was strong, with cash quoted at \$20.00 to \$28.00 and spot prime at \$31.10. Flaxseed closed 2½% higher, with cash at \$3.57 to \$3.60.

## AMERICAN GRAIN MARKETS.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 16.—CORN—No. 4 yellow, No. 2 white, \$1.47½ to 1.48; No. 4 yellow, No. 2 white, \$1.47½ to 1.48; OATS—No. 2 white, 75¢ standard, 70½c. WHEAT—No. 2 white, 75¢; No. 16—CORN—Cash No. 3 yellow, \$1.70 to 1.80; No. 16—OATS—No. 2 white, 75¢; No. 3 white, 85¢; No. 4 white, 85¢; BUCKWHEAT—No. 16—CORN—\$1.25; OATS—No. 2 white, 75¢; No. 3 white, 85¢; No. 4 white, 85¢; HAY—Milling, \$1.42½ to 1.45; feed and regular, \$1.42½ to 1.45; choice prairie, \$1.42½ to 1.45; choice alfalfa, \$1.42½ to 1.45; hay—Wisconsin, \$1.42½ to 1.45; OATS—January, 75¢; No. 2 white, 75¢; No. 3 white, 85¢; No. 4 white, 85¢; OATS—No. 2 white, 75¢; No. 3 white, 85¢; No. 4 white, 85¢; BUCKWHEAT—No. 16—CORN—\$1.25; OATS—No. 2 white, 75¢; No. 3 white, 85¢; No. 4 white, 85¢; HAY—Milling, \$1.42½ to 1.45; feed and regular, \$1.42½ to 1.45; choice prairie, \$1.42½ to 1.45; choice alfalfa, \$1.42½ to 1.45; hay—Wisconsin, \$1.42½ to 1.45; OATS—January, 75¢; No. 2 white, 75¢; No. 3 white, 85¢; No. 4 white, 85¢; OATS—No. 2 white, 75¢; No. 3 white, 85¢; No. 4 white, 85¢; BUCKWHEAT—No. 16—CORN—\$1.25; OATS—No. 2 white, 75¢; No. 3 white, 85¢; No. 4 white, 85¢; HAY—Milling, \$1.42½ to 1.45; 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